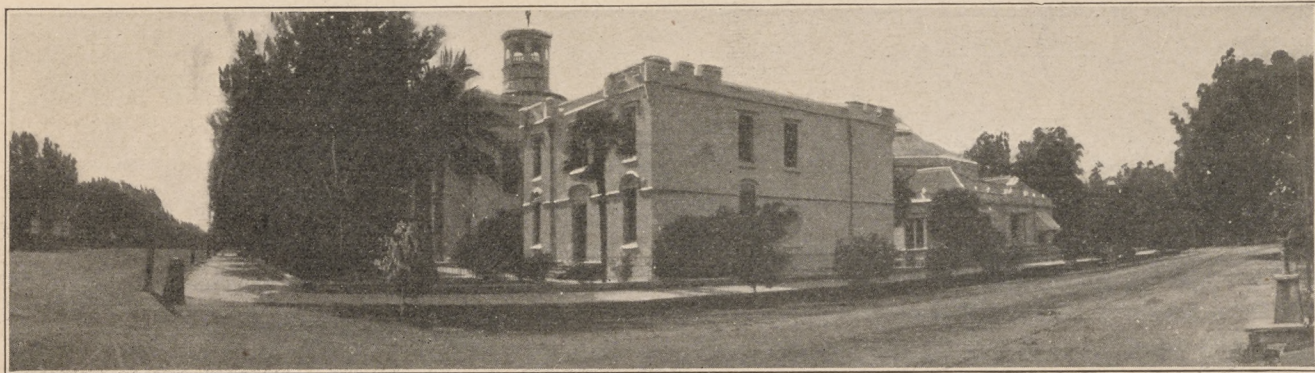


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# CALIFORNIA'S NEW LAND OPENING

## COME TO COLUSA AND GLENN COUNTIES IRRIGATED COLONIES

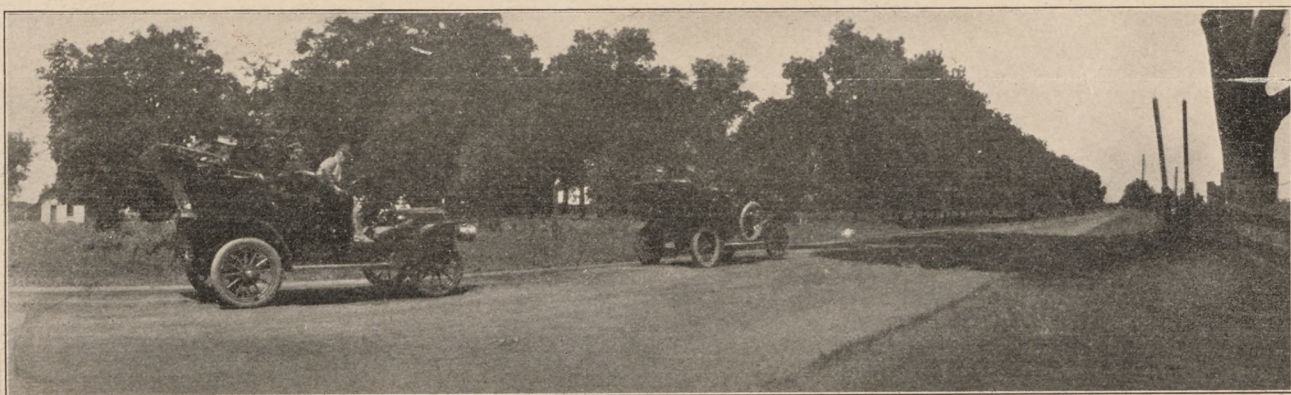
A pictorial trip up the Sacramento river from Colusa to Hamilton thence to Willows, showing the New Central Canal, approved by Special Act of Congress of the United States, and now in operation and ready to supply with abundant cheap irrigation the rich farm lands of Colusa and Glenn counties, in the heart of the great Sacramento valley, acknowledged by the Government officials to be the richest valley in America. Where thousands of small farms are now thrown open for purchase at very moderate prices and on easy terms of payment. Garden soil, 20 to 60 feet deep: Where oranges, walnuts, almonds, prunes, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, berries, corn, alfalfa, asparagus, potatoes, onions and all other fruits and vegetable products, attain the highest standard of quality and quantity at the least cost of money and physical energy. Abundant irrigation all the year round, only \$1 an acre. California's balmy, healthful climate and fertile sediment garden soil. Average price of high class land with water right: \$75 an acre. Land owned by us in 20 and 40 acre farms, only one-fourth cash required, balance in 2, 3 and 4 years, interest at 6 per cent net. An incomparable opportunity offered to you by the GOLDEN STATE IRRIGATED FARMS COMPANY.



This is a picture of the court house in the pretty city of Colusa, the county seat of Colusa county. It is of the old Virginia style of architecture, and is surrounded by a grove of orange trees. The streets of Colusa are 80 feet wide and most beautifully decorated with ornamental trees. The house yards are planted to orange and lemon trees.

Five miles out. View of the county highway or River road, leading from Colusa to Princeton Irrigated Colonies. A walnut grove along the roadside. Good roads indicate good government and prosperity.

In the background are seen some of the old oak trees that originally covered the Great Valley of California and offered shelter to vast herds of antelope, deer, elk, and wild horses. The County Road is graded and graveled and, notwithstanding the very heavy traffic caused by hauling grain with ten-mule teams, the road is always in good condition. The residence of the farmer is obscured by the oak and walnut trees.



Seven miles up the river from Colusa, showing splendid automobile road, a rich field of barley and a California cozy home. Barley yields 50 to 60 bushels and is worth fifty-five cents per bushel. Large wheat field on opposite side of the highway.

These grain fields, both wheat and barley, yield from 15 to 35 sacks of wheat and barley per acre yearly. Wheat is worth \$2 a sack, barley about \$1.40. This land without irrigation, after having produced 50 crops of grain like this, is still yielding \$25 to \$50 an acre annual income from wheat. This is why Colusa County is so little known; the farmers are prosperous. Their land is not for sale.

Nine miles. A good old fashioned homespun farm, two large barns in the foreyard, a handsome residence in the rear and on the bank of the Sacramento river. A typical Colusa county wheat raiser's home.

Colusa County has produced more wheat per acre than any other county in the world of which statistics can be obtained. The grain farmer has always been the land buyer; always ready to buy the land adjoining his farm, and he always has the money to do it. He lives in a fine home, rides in automobiles, and sends his children to college.



And just across the road is this farmer's great wheat field showing grain which will harvest 40 to 50 bushels to the acre, and worth \$40 to \$50 an acre. This is the kind of land that is worth while. It has produced 50 such crops.

Wheat and barley in Colusa County are harvested by great combined harvesters; propelled by 36 to 40 mules or a traction engine. They cut, thrash and sack the grain as they move along, dumping the sacks in piles a short distance apart. Hard work for the mules or engine, but easy for the man.

### We challenge the world to show better lands for deversified farming

# Golden State Irrigated Farms Co., San Francisco, Cal.



Ten miles north of Colusa; a poor picture of a very pretty place. Large two-story residence on the right; two large barns facing each other near the road. Shops and sheds in tidy arrangement and a crop of barley falling down with its weight; 60 bushels, \$35 to the acre. Walnut trees on the roadside.

Mr. Hubbard is standing in the foreground holding up a clump of barley; the roots reaching the ground, the top reaching to his head. Mr. Hubbard is the manager of the Golden State Creamery, who are now preparing to build a large creamery at Princeton. They paid \$1,400,000 to the farmers for cream last year, receiving cream from all parts of the great State. This company paid its patrons an average of 40 cents per pound for butterfat in December, 1906, and averaged 29 cents per pound for the year.

Eleven miles north of Colusa. A few of the big oak trees which formerly thickly covered this great valley. A wheat farmer's home; young corn field and some weeds that do not grow in poor soil.

This farmer has just built his new home, and it is equipped with modern conveniences throughout; the old home in which he lived for years is on the right-hand side of the road, on the banks of the river. When he could not buy more land adjoining his ranch, he thought it time to build a new home to live in.



Twelve miles north of Colusa. Nearing Princeton. The first effects of irrigation. A beautiful alfalfa field, 2 tons to the acre worth \$10 a ton, and this land produces 6 to 7 crops yearly with proper irrigation, yielding 12 to 15 tons per acre annually; \$100 to \$150 an acre yearly, and this kind of land with water we are selling for \$75 an acre on easy payments.

Those who are not familiar with irrigation, cannot realize what a boon it is to have water to give the land a drink when it needs it. The pictures following will show what irrigation does to this fertile land.

Twelve miles north of Colusa.—The Princeton Farm or Boggs Ranch. Palatial home of the late Senator John Boggs, who formerly owned the 10,500 acre wheat farm now being subdivided and sold by the Golden State Irrigated Farms Co. To this big farm the River Branch of the Central Canal has been constructed. Lateral ditches made and avenues laid out over the land, which has been subdivided into 40 acre tracts.

This land is a vegetable mould, being a sedimentary deposit, formed by the action of the Sacramento River during centuries past; the soil is 50 feet deep by actual measurement. There is no richer soil on the face of the earth.



This beautiful Old Home we sold to Mr. W. A. Yerxa, formerly a merchant of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Yerxa came here in search of health and found it. He is well, happy and prosperous. This is a view of his orange grove—handsome, healthy trees.

On this land oranges grow to the highest state of perfection and they ripen a month earlier than in the Los Angeles district; the climate being more equal throughout the year. Oranges are paying \$600 to \$800 an acre income annually, and they begin to bear quite heavily the third year after being planted.

**We back up every statement and guarantee nothing but absolute facts**

# Golden State Irrigated Farms Co., San Francisco, Cal.



**Princeton Irrigated Colonies.** View of Mr. Yerxa's prune orchard. 37 acres loaded with a crop that sold for \$500 an acre this year, the best record for prunes we have heard of in California. This kind of land with water we are selling for \$75 an acre.

Last year Mr. Yerxa sold his crop for a fraction over \$10,000; this year he has better irrigation and therefore better results. Prunes are about the easiest fruit crop to handle. They are dried in the sun and are easily kept. Mr. Yerxa will receive over \$20,000 for his crop of prunes this year.

**Princeton Irrigated Colony.**—View of the Central canal at Princeton; taken August 9, 1907. Think of it. This sediment land at \$75 an acre with free water right, and annual water rental perpetually at \$1 an acre for all the water needed throughout the year. \$750 will make first payment on 40 acres; income from land will pay balance.

This is no idle assertion; the land will produce eight to fifteen tons of alfalfa and Mr. Yerxa was offered August 21, 1907, \$9.50 per ton for his 350 tons of hay right on his premises, and the offer declined.



**Princeton Irrigated Colonies.** Adjoining Dr. Dodge is Mr. Sunbury's alfalfa and corn farm of 40 acres, and this is a view of it taken August 9, 1907. This was a wheat field two years ago. Princeton Colonies comprise the most fertile land, best water supply at least cost, together with the best climatic conditions for soil production ever offered in California at any time or any place.

This corn will average in height 14 feet; its product we believe will yield 100 bushels to the acre. The alfalfa field on the left of the lateral ditch, which is seen in the middle of the picture, stands almost as high as the fence post; it will yield, we believe, 10 or 12 tons to the acre this year. These are photographs taken on the ground, and a photograph don't tell lies.

**Princeton Irrigated Colonies.** This is a photograph of the most remarkable growth that we have ever witnessed. The view is in Mr. Southam's field, showing a tokay vineyard. The grapes on one vine, and the vine itself are held up by Mr. Laurence so that the grapes may be exposed to view. This vineyard was planted just two years ago. They were not rooted vines, simply cuttings put in the ground, and the crop two years after the cuttings were planted is equal to three or four tons to the acre, and the vines themselves are three inches in diameter at the trunk. All the vines are, so far as we can observe, the same size; there is no attempt to select the best one. This result is expected from a vineyard five or six years old, but not from a cutting planted in the ground but two years. This is a result of sediment soil and irrigation.



**Princeton Irrigated Colonies.** View of wheat hay harvested on Dr. Congdon's farm, adjoining that of Mr. Southam, taken May 27, 1907. Dr. Congdon is one of the foremost physicians of California, he is also a native of California. He purchased 200 acres of the Boggs farm, has just completed the planting of 40 acres to prunes and has 40 acres in corn which is shown in a later view.

In the background is a corn field. On the left is Dr. Congdon's young prune orchard planted last March; some of the limbs on the tree have made a growth of eight feet; at this date, August 23, 1907. Dr. Congdon has selected this spot for his home because of its healthy and congenial climate, and the great and certain productiveness of the soil.

After you have looked over the best lands in California come and let us show you our bargains

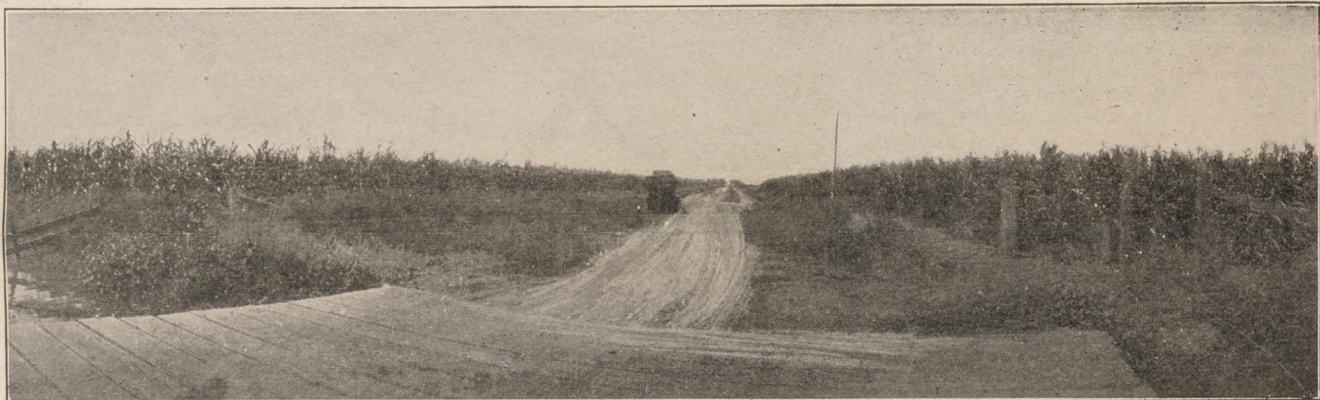
# Golden State Irrigated Farms Co., San Francisco, Cal.



This is a view looking down the avenue between the corn field of Dr. Congdon and Mr. Southam's. The view is taken from a bridge across the canal, and from the same bridge that the above picture was taken. This avenue runs five miles through the center of the Boggs ranch. The land is subdivided on either side of the avenue into 40 acre tracts; the lateral ditches are built along the avenues, ready for irrigation. There are six avenues of this kind running westward through the Boggs ranch, which comprises 10,750 acres. The opportunity is now offered anyone to buy this land on easy terms at an average price of \$75 an acre, with a free water right, and an annual tax for water service at \$1 per year. This is the first cost of the land sold directly by the owners, the Golden State Irrigated Farms Co., who issue this catalogue.

The same field of corn, taken August 9, 1907. Mr. Southam says he will have more than 100 bushels to the acre. The pictures tell the story. No silos are needed. No big barns to house stock in the winter. This kind of land for \$75 an acre on easy terms.

This view shows the Central Canal, or the River Branch thereof, in about the middle of the Princeton Colony. The corn will average in height 14 feet, and there are two or three large ears on each stalk. This is Iowa hard corn of the best variety. The road on the right is the main River Road leading from Colusa to Princeton, on to Hamilton, where the big beet sugar factory is. The canal is full of water, this August 23d, 1907, and is ready for water every day in the year.



Here is a very pretty view of a young orange grove. Those who wish to plant an orange grove and wait three years for an income will find it a most profitable enterprise. During the first two years, beans, potatoes, cucumbers, melons or tomatoes can be profitably planted between the trees without damage to the trees because of abundant irrigation, and the orange grove seven or eight years old will certainly be worth \$1000 an acre or more. On this land the two extremes of product, that of the orange and the apple, are produced.

Our lands are better than we represent, and our claims can all be substantiated.

**Princeton Irrigated Colonies.** View of Dr. Washington Dodge's alfalfa farm; August 9, 1907, water just being turned in the lateral to flood his alfalfa. Across the road from Mr. Yerxa's prune orchard. Dr. Dodge is one of the most prominent physicians in California; he also knows good land.

Dr. Dodge is the Assessor of the City and County of San Francisco, a man who has had more to do with appraising the real value of property than any other man in California; and he is a very high-minded, conscientious gentleman. He, like Dr. Congdon, selects his country home at Princeton, where climate and products add pleasure to rural life.



This is a view of Dr. Congdon's corn field, taken in the road leading to Dr. Congdon's house; from the Canal bridge. August 19, 1907. This is the kind of corn that will grow on every acre of the Princeton Colonies, and it will grow every year, and it will produce from 60 to 125 bushels per acre every year. It will double discount any corn field in old Iowa, and you don't need silos and you don't need big barns in which to protect your stock half the year. You can live pretty comfortably in a tent here all the year round. Mr. Southam, who came from Iowa three years ago, wouldn't stand for this talk then, but he stands for it now with both feet.

We offer you our word as business men that no statement in this folder is other than facts

# Golden State Irrigated Farms Co., San Francisco, Cal.



This is a very pretty view of a part of Mr. Yerxa's alfalfa field. The alfalfa growth as seen in this picture is but ten days old. The fourth crop has been harvested this season, and there will be harvested two or three more crops, and each crop averaging from 1½ to two tons to the acre. The large oak trees that are in this field add a very pleasing feature and they seem not to interfere with the growth of alfalfa even within their shade. Here are balmy, cool nights, pleasant warm days, hot weather is not frequent, and there is no humidity. Under the shade of one of these trees on the hottest day one finds it comfortable to put on his coat, and every night throughout the summer a blanket will be found comfortable before morning.

**Princeton Irrigated Colonies.** A snapshot in Mr. Southam's alfalfa field, and some mortgage lifters. An investment of \$60 in brood sows returned to Mr. Southam \$1500 in one year and he retained 60 head.

Mr. Spencer, who is a friend of Mr. Southam's, and who also came from Iowa, has a neighboring place, adjoining that of Dr. Congdon's. He invested \$300 in hogs two years ago; last year sold \$1700 worth of hogs, had \$1500 worth of hogs left, and this year he is producing \$5000 worth of hogs, from 40 acres of land in alfalfa. The hogs are allowed to run on the alfalfa and when one field is beaten down they are turned into a fresh field, and water turned on to the one last used, thus the alfalfa is kept growing as fast as the hogs can consume it, and simply a little care, no particular skill, and practically no work is necessary to produce these results. We ask the farmers any-

where to compare this with results obtained in any other country. Just a little money is needed to start one of these 40 acre farms; the alfalfa and hogs will pay for the land.



**Princeton Irrigated Colonies.** This is another view showing the Canal, and the corn fields opposite the County Road approaching the town of Princeton. All we want in the great valley is people; you farmers in the East who can spare a boy, we suggest that you send him out here, start him on 40 acres of land. Or you young men who are old enough to run your father's farm in the East, let your father and mother come out here and enjoy the climate and the product of an easy and comfortable life, where we will demonstrate that California offers more than climate for sale, and at a less price than such land even without the climate can be had anywhere on the face of the globe. You can all be assured of honorable treatment and of the result herein mentioned.



**Princeton Irrigated Colonies.** This is a very pretty field of Egyptian corn, showing Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Ransom standing out in the field. They are both big men, and this is a big field of big corn, which will yield to its owner \$50 or \$60 an acre, and all he did was to drill it in the same way as the Eastern farmers drill in their wheat; it was never cultivated after being planted. Egyptian corn is a most excellent product for hogs, poultry, cattle, horses, sheep. With alfalfa to raise your hogs, and corn to harden his meat, all grown in the same field, what more can man ask for?



**Steamer Dover.** One of the many that ply regularly on the river, passing the Princeton Colonies. In the foreground is also shown a large wheat barge on which is being loaded 14,000 bags of wheat and barley to be towed to San Francisco. View taken at our Colony warehouse, June 25, 1907.

These great barges carry grain from the immense wheat farms of Colusa and Glenn Counties, down the Sacramento River to San Francisco, where the wheat is loaded into ships to be sent to foreign ports. The barges also carry cows, hogs and sheep, which are fenced in on the barges and fed on the way down the river, and they are landed in the market fresh, and weighing 20 to 30 pounds more in cattle than when



driven to market or shipped there in close cars, crowded and jammed in a constant state of terror. The railroad is but five miles west of the rear end of our Colonies; new electric line which will carry both passengers and freight has already been surveyed and plans completed for it along the banks of our Canal through the Princeton Colonies and on to Hamilton.

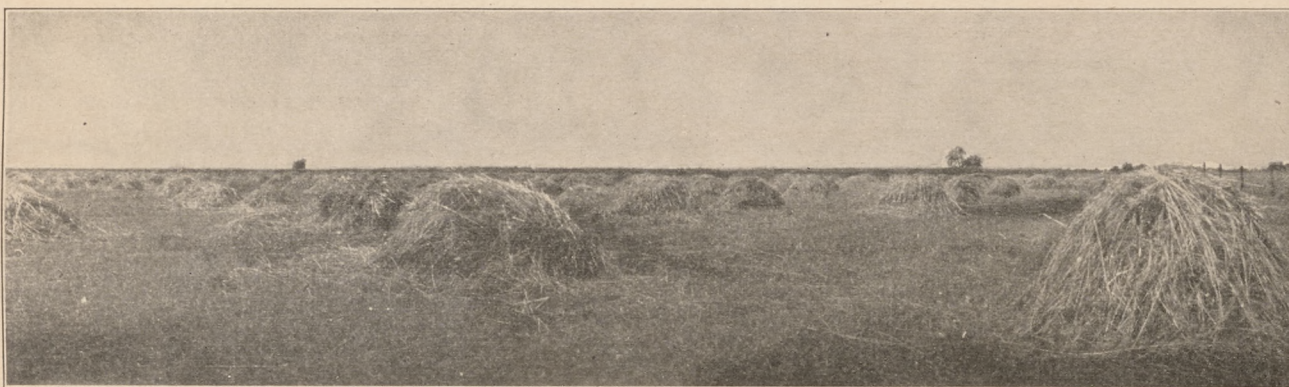
**Don't freeze out or dry out but come to the Great Valley of California. We have room for millions**

# Golden State Irrigated Farms Co., San Francisco, Cal.



Here is a field of corn and sugar beets planted in the same field. This field of corn yielded the grower 100 bushels to the acre of hard White Dent corn. Many corn growers from the corn belt of Iowa and Illinois have been surprised at the wonderful yield of Indian corn raised on our lands. Government experts claim that our soils are better adapted to sugar beets than any soils in the United States. Sugar beets yield from 15 to 20 tons to the acre. The factory pays \$5 per ton for the beets. There is never a failure of crops on our irrigated lands. The beet pulp after the sugar is extracted, makes an excellent feed for cattle, in connection with alfalfa, Indian corn and sugar cane, all of which grow more bountifully than in any locality in this country.

We walked out into Mr. Yerxa's alfalfa field on which he runs his hogs. This is on a corner of his ranch, next to the river bank, and there came from the intense foliage which characterizes the banks of the Sacramento River, large trees with wild grape vines entwining among them, a drove of hogs that kept on coming until they had reached out in pretty decent file a half mile in distance. They seek the timber during the middle of the day, feed in the morning and in the evenings; and Mr. Yerxa says that there is money in hogs. The average price of hogs at Princeton this year has been seven cents a pound; and the average weight of a hog six months old is 250 pounds; it is easy enough to confirm Mr. Yerxa's opinion.



This is a view of the Packer ranch; a portion of it that was in volunteer hay this year; beyond volunteer hay is the volunteer wheat. This land was not sown last year, but it produced a very heavy crop of both grain and hay; this picture is shown to convey to the stranger as near as we can the level character of the soil and its fertility; this ranch of 6000 acres is also subdivided into 40 acre tracts and is now open for sale on terms of one-quarter cash and one-quarter annually for five years, and the average price is \$75 an acre, with free water right, and a water toll of \$1 an acre yearly. It is, we believe, the richest ranch of its size on earth. It has earned for Mr. Packer more than one million dollars in wheat and barley, and Mr. Packer has the money. It still continues to produce 50 to 60 bushels of wheat and barley per acre without irrigation.

We deal only with facts.

**Princeton Irrigated Colonies.** This is another view of the Packer ranch, showing the River Canal running along the River Road in front of the ranch. This is called Princeton Colony No. 2. The soil, like that of Colony No. 1, is 50 to 55 feet deep, without any strata; it is a vegetable mould where all kinds of vegetable and tree life grow to immense size and to a high state of perfection; the finest peaches and also the finest potatoes that we have been able to find this year were grown on this land. It was farmed by Mr. Packer for some 40 years and yielded to him \$30,000 above expenses yearly for a great number of years; and what is strange in the way of soil production is that it continues to raise wheat and barley crops of 50 bushels to the acre notwithstanding its long service. It will soon be in oranges, peaches, prunes, asparagus, potatoes, alfalfa, corn, vines and berries, with several hundred families happily engaged in beautiful country life, where heretofore one man and a hundred mules occupied it. It is one mile and a half from Princeton, where all conveniences of trading, churches and schools are located.



View half-mile north of Princeton, showing County road and River Canal, on the way to the Packer ranch or Princeton Colony No. 2. Orange trees in the yard and good fishing every evening in the canal.

Corn at Princeton sells for about \$1.10 per hundred pounds. Wheat sells for \$2 a sack of about 140 pounds in the sack; barley sells for \$1.15 to \$1.20 for one hundred pounds. Cream sells for three cents more per pound than the prevailing price in the Eastern States. The average cow at the Colusa Creamery produces about \$90 yearly. Our lands in alfalfa will support two cows and their calves per acre throughout the year, making \$190 an acre income from two cows and an acre of alfalfa.

**You can live here like a white man and will always praise us for the invitation to come**

# Golden State Irrigated Farms Co., San Francisco, Cal.



This is a view of the steamboat towing a large barge down the Sacramento river. As a rule the barges are towed by a large hawser, but the boat has just rounded a curve above the Packer warehouse, and is preparing to moor the barge to the landing in order to load on grain. This gives a good idea of the great width of the Sacramento river, which is about 15 to 18 feet deep during low water mark, and this view was taken August 9, 1907, at low water. From this river we derive our inexhaustible supply of water for irrigation. It is full of all kinds of edible fish in great abundance; the water is clear, being melted snow. The foliage along either side of the bank is most charming.



Approaching the Packer Ranch, Princeton Colony No. 2, one mile and a half north of Princeton, showing the beautiful Sacramento river, on the right alfalfa, and wheat fields on the left. A steamboat is obscured behind the oak tree on the bank of the river, which is shown on the next view.

We are sending this pictorial catalogue to all of those who have written us about lands in the Great Valley of California under the new irrigation system; we believe in photographs because they do not misrepresent things. We shall be glad at any time to answer any questions that we may be able to answer for any interested person. We own the land and the canal and we are interested in the welfare of each purchaser, because his success means our success in developing a new empire in this very rich valley, and all we need to do this is population.



This is a view of the river canal passing through the Glenn ranch. Dr. Glenn owned 44,000 acres in one wheat field. One year he produced 1,000,000 bags, over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. He owned his own steamboats and barges and was a veritable king; he employed 100 men and used 1,000 mules. He never sold land, but continued to buy it as often as he could induce his neighbor to sell. This vast farm is now being sold in 40 acre homes and it is the same character of land as that of the Princeton Colonies and means wealth to every one who is fortunate enough to locate upon it. It is five miles from the new sugar factory at Hamilton, and is therefore available for sugar beet culture. There is now growing about 40 acres of rice upon this land, as an experiment. The producer is sanguine of a first class yield.

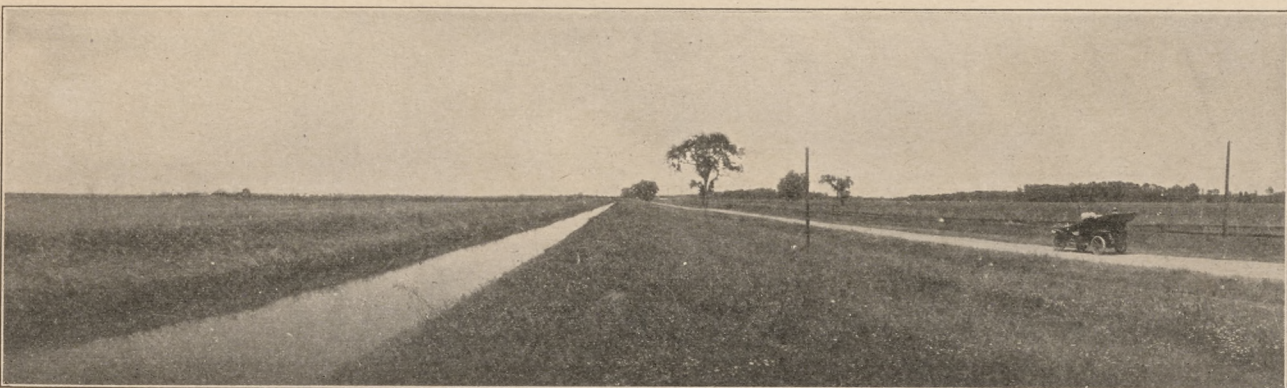
A view of the north end of the Packer ranch showing the canal and a young corn field about two weeks after planting.

The Packer ranch is in the southeastern corner of Glenn county. The county seat of Glenn county is the town of Willows which is about 18 miles from the Packer ranch, or Princeton Colony, No. 2. Willows is a very pretty little city, through which the main Central Canal passes, and is destined to be a very prominent commercial center; as the valley grows in population as a result of irrigation and the small farm that will follow irrigation. Heretofore it has been a great grain center because the lands for miles around it have produced large annual crops of wheat and the farm houses are a long ways apart. These big ranches must give way under irrigation to the small farmer.



17 miles north of Princeton. A view that tells the story of good roads. A canal with grain fields on both right and left, and a corn field in the distance.

This is another view of the land along the County road through the great Glenn ranch; vast fields of wheat and barley are on either side; and the river canal, giving life to new industries; soon an electric road will be built along this canal, when Hamilton, Princeton, Colusa will be connected with the new Western Pacific railroad which is now rapidly nearing completion, and which will give to California a new competing road from ocean to ocean. This land that can be bought for \$75 an acre now, will be selling for \$300 an acre in our judgment within a very few years. Such is the case, in all irrigation districts, and there is no irrigation district with soil that will compare with this land.



**Churches, Schools and Homes with climate unsurpassed in the whole world. COME!**

# Golden State Irrigated Farms Co., San Francisco, Cal.



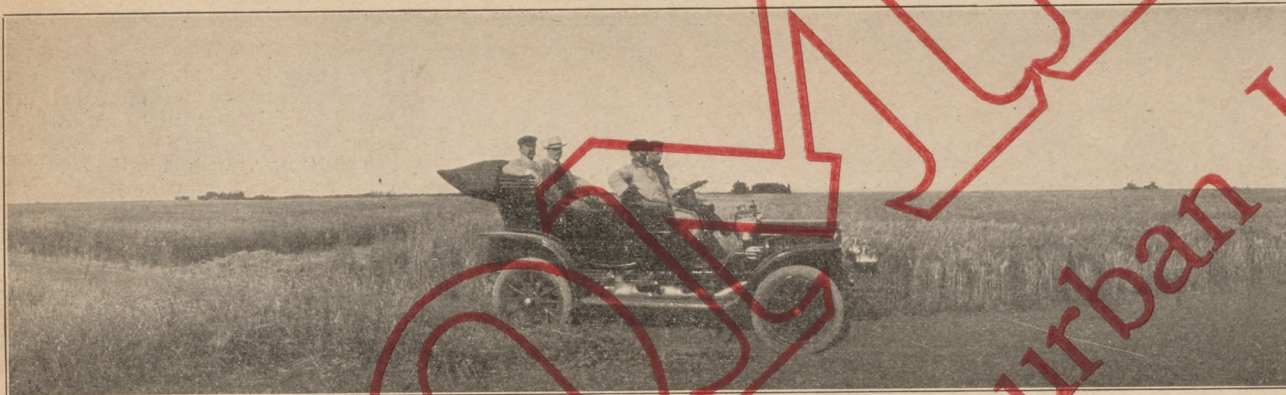
Down the Main Canal. View of Willows Irrigated Colony No. 1—1,000 acres now under irrigation and ready for sale in 40 acre lots, just 3 miles from Willows, the county seat of Glenn county. This land at \$75 an acre, the crop of barley is almost worth that. Terms, one-quarter cash.

This great canal is 60 feet wide on the bottom, 90 feet wide on top, and is 10 feet deep. It will float two of the biggest steamboats on the river side by side. It will carry enough water to irrigate 200,000 acres. It will make the great valley blossom, cause the building of cities and towns, and support a population of 5,000,000 people. It is time right now to come to this land and select your home at first cost.



Thousand of acres of sugar beets at Hamilton, paying \$60 to \$100 an acre to the producer.

This picture was taken early in the season before the beets had covered the ground; a later view would show a mass of green foliage; the Hamilton factory cost one and a half million dollars, is a magnificent steel and concrete building, with a capacity of 650 tons of beets daily and makes fine sugar. The white buildings shown in the distance are the houses used by the beet farmers, and are owned by the sugar factory. The factory people are urging the constructing of the electric road down the river in order to facilitate the handling of beets and to encourage the growing of beets on our Colony lands.

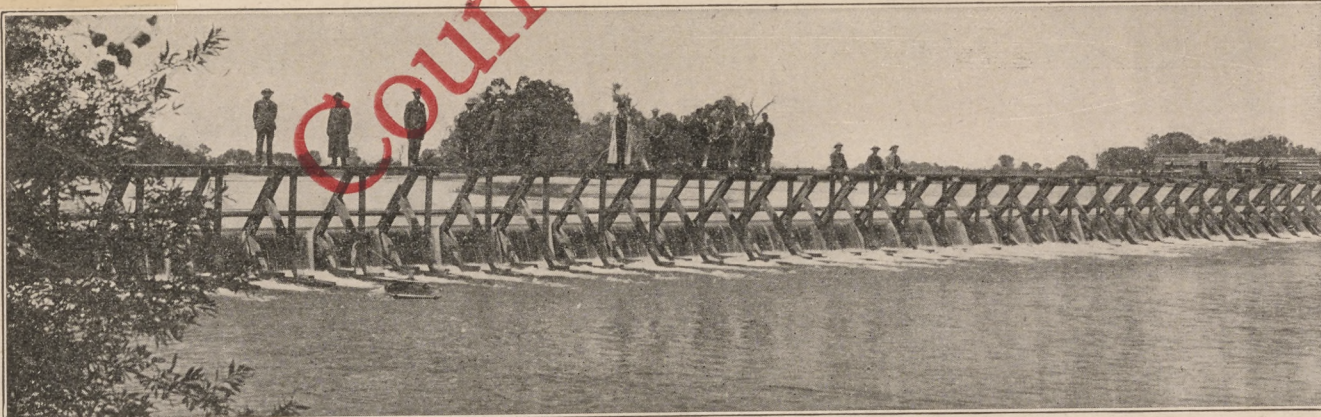


From the Canal bank at point of above picture. This view was taken 20 miles southwest from the head gate view, showing wheat on the left and barley on the right. Mr. Wooster, the president of the Central Canal and Irrigation Co., at the wheel of his White steamer, Dr. C. E. Congdon and J. B. De Jarnatt, manager of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Colusa, in the rear seat, and Mr. Carlton, chauffeur. This picture shows the character of the land we are now offering on easy terms at \$75 an acre, with water. This grain produced without irrigation and will average 50 bushels to the acre.

This view shows a very thrifty vineyard; located on line of the main Central Canal 20 miles west of the river, and about 54 miles southwest of the headgate of the main canal. In the far distance a line of the river can be seen, indicated by the dark line which shows the trees along the Sacramento river, 20 miles away. This will indicate how level the valley is, and how perfect are the facilities for economic irrigation and conservation of water. Vines begin to bear the second year and when they are four or five years old and thereafter, produce an income from \$150 to \$350 an acre; they are very simple to plant and care for, easy to cultivate and harvest. There is a growing market for California wines, and California table grapes, and here is a very promising field of industry. The best grape country in all California.



This is a view of the main Central Canal, crossing Stony Creek at St. Johns, about a mile south of Hamilton. The weir is constructed 700 feet long, across Stony Creek, water runs from the river across this weir into the canal. When this picture was taken, Stony Creek was throwing 750 cubic feet more than our canal required, and this picture was taken June 16, 1906; when Stony Creek runs down and the water in the river gets below the headgate, we have a pumping system which supplies the water for fall irrigation. This is the great merit of this canal, in that it gives to the land owner the use of water every month in the year if he requires it. Of course, he does not require it in mid-winter, but it will double the products to have irrigation in August, September, October, and



sometimes in November. We request the reader to write to us; we want good American farmers to come to this fertile land, we shall be glad to give all the information that may be required, with this end in view. WRITE US TO-DAY FOR OUR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN.

We furnish best of references as square dealers.

**GOLDEN STATE IRRIGATED FARMS CO., c. B. HUBBARD, Sales Manager**

~~310 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.~~ Branch: ~~243 Winston Street, Los Angeles, Cal.~~

The Colusa and Glenn Counties Irrigated Colonies are reached by the Southern Pacific Railroad main lines running from Sacramento and San Francisco

**Removed to 702 Market Street (Third Floor), San Francisco, California**  
**401 Fourth Street, Los Angeles, California**